

The Cherokee Case. Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, January Term, 1832.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Geo. [concluded from our last.]

During the war of the Revolution, the Cherokees took part with the British. After its termination, the United States, though desirous of peace, did not feel its necessity so strongly as while the war continued. Their political situation being changed, they might very well think it advisable to assume a high-jone, and to impress on the Cherokees the same respect for Congress which was before felt for the King of Great Britain. This may account for the language of the treaty of Hopewell. There is the more reason for supposing that the Cherokee chiefs were not very critical judges of the language, from the fact that every one makes his mark; no chief was capable of signing his name. It is probable the treaty was interpreted to them.

The treaty is introduced with the declaration, that "The commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the U. States of America, on the following conditions."

When the U. States gave peace, did they not also receive it? Were not both parties desirous of it? If we consult the history of the day, does it not inform us that the U. States were at least as anxious to obtain it as the Cherokees? We may ask, further: Did the Cherokees come to the seat of the American Government to solicit peace; or, did the American commissioners go to them to obtain it? The treaty was made at Hopewell, not at New-York. The word "give," then, has no real importance attached to it.

The first and second articles stipulate for the mutual restoration of prisoners, and are of course equal.

The third article acknowledges the Cherokees to be under the protection of the U. States of America, and of no other Power.

This stipulation is found in Indian treaties, generally. It was introduced into their treaties with Great Britain; & may probably be found in those with other European Powers. Its origin may be traced to the nature of their connexion with those Powers; and its true meaning is discerned in their relative situation.

The general law of European sovereigns, respecting their claims in America, limited the intercourse of Indians, in a great degree, to the particular potentate, whose ultimate right of domain was acknowledged by the others. This was the general state of things in time of peace. It was sometimes changed in war. The consequence was, that their supplies were derived chiefly from that nation, and their trade confined to it. Goods, indispensable to their comfort, in the shape of presents, were received from the same hand. What was of still more importance, the strong hand of government was interposed to restrain the disorderly and licentious from intrusions into their country, from encroachments on their lands, and from those acts of violence which were often attended by reciprocal murder. The Indians perceived in this protection, only what was beneficial to themselves—an engagement to punish aggressions on them.—It involved practically no claim to their lands, no dominion over their persons. It merely bound the nation to the British crown, as a dependant ally, claiming the protection of a powerful friend and neighbor, and receiving the advantages of that protection, without involving a surrender of their national character.

This is the true meaning of the stipulation; and is undoubtedly the sense in which it was made. Neither the British Government, nor the Cherokees, ever understood it otherwise.

The same stipulation entered into with the U. States, is undoubtedly to be construed in the same manner. They receive the Cherokee nation into their favor and protection. The Cherokees acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the U. States, and of no other Power. Protection does not imply the destruction of the protected. The manner in which this stipulation was understood by the American Government, is explained by the language and acts of our first President.

The fourth article draws the boundary between the Indians and the citizens of the U. States. But, in describing this boundary, the term "allotted," and the term "hunting ground" are used.

Is it reasonable to suppose, that the Indians who could not write, and most probably could not read, who certainly were not critical judges of our language, should distinguish the word "allotted" from the words "marked out." The actual subject of contract was the dividing line between the two nations, and their attention may very

well be supposed to have been confined to that subject. When, in fact, they were ceding lands to the U. States, and describing the extent of their cession, it may very well be supposed that they might not understand the term employed, as indicating that instead of granting they were receiving lands. If the term would admit of no other signification, which is not conceded, its being misunderstood is so apparent, results so necessarily from the whole transaction, that it must, we think, be taken in the sense in which it was most obviously used.

So with respect to the words "hunting grounds." Hunting was at that time the principal occupation of the Indians, and their land was more used for that purpose than for any other.—It could not, however, be supposed, that any intention existed of restricting the full use of the lands they reserved.

To the U. States, it could be a matter of no concern, whether their whole territory was devoted to hunting grounds, or whether an occasional village, an occasional corn field, interrupted, and gave some variety to the scene.

These terms had been used in their treaties with Great Britain, and had never been misunderstood. They had never been supposed to imply a right in the British Government to take their lands, or to interfere with their internal Government.

The 5th article withdraws the protection of the U. States from any citizen who has settled or shall settle on the lands allotted to the Indians, for their hunting grounds, and stipulates that, if he shall not remove within six months, the Indians may punish him.

The 6th and 7th articles stipulate for the punishment of the citizens of either country, who may commit offences on or against the citizens of the other. The only inference to be drawn from them is, that the U. States considered the Cherokees as a nation.

The 9th article is in these words: "For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the U. States, in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs, as they think proper."

To construe the expression "managing all their affairs," into a surrender of self-government, would be, we think, a perversion of their necessary meaning, and a departure from the construction, which has been uniformly put on them. The great subject of the article is the Indian trade. The influence it gave, made it desirable that Congress should possess it. The Commissioners brought forward the claim, with the profession that their motive was, "the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and the prevention of injuries or oppressions." This may be true, as respects the regulation of their trade, and as respects the regulation of all affairs connected with their trade, but cannot be true, as respects the management of all their affairs. The most important of these, is the cession of their lands, and security against intruders on them. Is it credible, that they could have considered themselves as surrendering to the U. States the right to dictate their future cessions, and the terms on which they should be made? or to compel their submission to the violence of disorderly and licentious intruders? It is equally inconceivable that they could have supposed themselves, by a phrase thus slipped into an article, on another and most interesting subject, to have divested themselves of the right of self-government on subjects not connected with trade. Such a measure could not be "for their benefit and comfort," or for "the prevention of injuries and oppression." Such a construction would be inconsistent with the spirit of this and of all subsequent treaties; especially of those articles which recognize the right of the Cherokees to declare hostilities, and to make war. It would convert a treaty of peace covertly into an act, annihilating the political existence of one of the parties. Had such a result been intended, it would have been openly avowed.

This treaty contains a few terms capable of being used in a sense which could not have been intended at the time, and which is inconsistent with the practical construction which has always been put upon them; but its essential articles treat the Cherokees as a nation capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; and ascertain the boundaries between them and the U. States.

The treaty of Hopewell seems not to have established a solid peace. To accommodate the differences still existing between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee nation, the treaty of Holston was negotiated, in July, 1791. The existing Constitution of the U. States had been then adopted, and the Government, having more intrinsic capacity to enforce its just claims, was perhaps less mindful of high sounding expressions denoting superiority. We hear no more of giving peace to the Cherokees.

The mutual desire of establishing permanent peace and friendship, and of removing all causes of war, is honestly avowed, and, in pursuance of this desire, the first article declares, that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the U. States of America, and all the individuals composing the Cherokee nation.

The second article repeats the important acknowledgment, that the Cherokee nation is under the protection of the U. States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

The meaning of this has been already explained. The Indian nations were, from their situation, necessarily dependent on some foreign potentate for the supply of their essential wants, and for their protection from lawless and injurious intrusions into their country. That Power was naturally termed their protector. They had been arranged under the protection of Great Britain; but the extinguishment of the British power in their neighborhood, and the establishment of that of the U. States in its place, led naturally to the declaration on the part of the Cherokees, that they were under the protection of the U. States, and of no other Power. They assumed the relation with the U. States which had before subsisted with Great Britain.

This relation was that of a nation claiming and receiving the protection of one more powerful; not that of individuals abandoning their national character, and submitting as subjects to the laws of a master.

The third article contains a perfectly equal stipulation for the surrender of prisoners.

The fourth article declares, that "the boundary between the U. States and the Cherokee nation shall be as follows: Beginning," &c. We hear no more of "allotments" or of "hunting grounds."

A boundary is described, between nation and nation, by mutual consent.—The national character of each, the ability of each, to establish this boundary, is acknowledged by the other. To preclude forever all disputes, it is agreed that it shall be plainly marked by commissioners, to be appointed by each party; and, in order to extinguish forever all claim of the Cherokees to the ceded lands, an additional consideration is to be paid to the U. S. For this additional consideration the Cherokees release all right to the ceded land, forever.

By the fifth article, the Cherokees allow the U. States a road through their country, and the navigation of the Tennessee River. The acceptance of these cessions is an acknowledgment of the right of the Cherokees to make or withhold them.

By the sixth article it is agreed, on the part of the Cherokees, that the U. States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade. No claim is made to the "management of all their affairs." The stipulation has already been explained. The observation may be repeated, that the stipulation is itself an admission of their right to make or refuse it.

By the seventh article, the United States solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee nation all their lands not hereby ceded.

The eighth article relinquishes to the Cherokees any citizens of the U. States who may settle on their lands, and the ninth forbids any citizen of the United States to hunt on their lands, or to enter their country without a passport.

The remaining articles are equal, and contain stipulations which would be made only with a nation admitted to be capable of governing itself.

This treaty, thus explicitly recognizing the national character of the Cherokees, and their right of self-government; thus guarantying their lands; assuming the duty of protection, and of course pledging the faith of the United States for that protection; has been frequently renewed, and is now in full force.

To the general pledge of protection have been added several specific pledges, deemed valuable by the Indians.—Some of these restrain the citizens of the U. States from encroachments on the Cherokee country, and provide for the punishment of intruders.

From the commencement of our Government, Congress passed acts to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indians, which treat them as nations, respect their rights, and manifest a firm purpose to afford that protection which treaties stipulate. All these acts, and especially that of 1802, which is still in force, manifestly consider the several Indian nations as distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries, within which their authority is exclusive, and having a right to all the lands within these boundaries, which is not only acknowledged, but guarantied by the United States.

In 1819, Congress passed an act for promoting those humane designs of civilizing the neighboring Indians, which had long been cherished by the Executive. It enacts, "that, for the purpose of providing against the fur-

ther decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes adjoining to the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced, with their own consent, to employ capable persons, of good moral character, to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties."

This act avowedly contemplates the preservation of the Indian nations as an object sought by the United States, and proposes to effect this object by civilizing and converting them from hunters into agriculturists. Though the Cherokees had already made considerable progress in this improvement, it cannot be doubted that the general words of the act comprehend them. Their advance in the "habits and arts of civilization," rather encouraged perseverance in the laudable exertions still farther to meliorate their condition. This act furnishes strong additional evidence of a settled purpose to fix the Indians in their country by giving them security at home.

The treaties and laws of the U. States contemplate the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the States; and provide that all intercourse with them shall be carried on exclusively by the Government of the Union.

Is this the rightful exercise of power, or is it usurpation?

While these States were colonies, this power, in its utmost extent, was admitted to reside in the crown. When our Revolutionary struggle commenced, Congress was composed of an assemblage of deputies, acting under specific powers granted by the Legislatures, or conventions of the several colonies. It was a great popular movement, not perfectly organized, nor were the respective powers of those who were entrusted with the management of affairs accurately defined. The necessities of our situation produced a general conviction that those measures which concerned all, must be transacted by a body in which the representatives of all were assembled, and which could command the confidence of all; Congress, therefore, was considered as invested with all the powers of war and peace, and Congress dissolved our connection with the mother country, and declared these United Colonies to be independent States. Without any written definition of powers, they employed diplomatic agents to represent the United States at the several Courts of Europe; offered to negotiate treaties with them, and did actually negotiate treaties with France. From the same necessity, and on the same principles, Congress assumed the management of Indian affairs; first in the name of these United Colonies, and afterwards in the name of the United States. Early attempts were made at negotiation, and to regulate trade with them. These not proving successful, war was carried on under the direction and with the forces of the United States, and the efforts to make peace by treaty were earnest and incessant. The Confederation found Congress in the exercise of the same powers of peace and war, in our relations with Indian nations, as with those of Europe. Such was the state of things when the Confederation was adopted. That instrument surrendered the powers of peace and war to Congress, and prohibited them to the States, respectively, unless a State be actually invaded, "or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger so imminent as not to admit of delay till the U. States in Congress assembled can be consulted."

This instrument also gave the United States in Congress assembled the sole and exclusive right of "regulating the trade and managing all the affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States: Provided, That the legislative power of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated."

The ambiguous phrases which follow the grant of power to the United States, was so construed by the States of North Carolina and Georgia as to annul the power itself. The discordants and confusion resulting from these conflicting claims, produced representations to Congress, which were referred to a committee, who made their report in 1787. The report does not assent to the construction of the two States, but recommends an accommodation, by liberal cessions of territory, or by an admission on their part, of the powers claimed by Congress. The correct exposition of this article is ren-

dered unnecessary by the adoption of our existing constitution. That instrument confers on Congress the powers of war and peace; of making treaties, and of regulating commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. These powers comprehend all that is required for the regulation of our intercourse with the Indians. They are not limited by any restrictions on their free actions. The shackles imposed on this power, in the Confederation, are discarded.

The Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial, with the single exception of that imposed by irresistible power, which excluded them from intercourse with any other European potentate than the first discoverer of the coast of the particular region claimed: and this was a restriction which these European potentates imposed on themselves, as well as on the Indians. The very term "nation," so generally applied to them, means "a People distinct from others." The constitution, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, has adopted and sanctioned the previous treaties with the Indian nations, and, consequently, admits their rank among those Powers who are capable of making treaties. The words "treaty" and "nation" are words of our own language, selected in our diplomatic and legislative proceedings, by ourselves, having each a definite and well understood meaning. We have applied them to Indians as we have applied them to the other nations of the earth. They are applied to all in the same sense.

Georgia, herself, has furnished conclusive evidence that her former opinions on this subject concurred with those entertained by her sister States, and by the Government of the United States. Various acts of her Legislature have been cited in the argument, including the contract of cession made in the year 1802, all tending to prove her acquiescence in the universal conviction that the Indian nations possessed a full right to the lands they occupied, until that right should be extinguished by the U. States, with their consent; that their territory was separated from that of any State within whose chartered limits they might reside, by a boundary line, established by treaties; that, within their boundary, they possessed rights with which no State could interfere; and that the whole power, regulating the intercourse with them, was vested in the United States. A review of these acts, on the part of Georgia, would occupy too much time, and is the less necessary, because they have been accurately detailed in the argument at the bar. Her new series of laws, manifesting her abandonment of these opinions, appears to have commenced in December, 1828.

In opposition to this original right possessed by the undisputed occupants of every country, to this recognition of that right, which is evidenced by our history, in every change through which we have passed, is placed the charters granted by the monarch of a distant and distinct region, parceling out a territory in possession of others, whom he could not remove, & did not attempt to remove, and the cession made of his claims by the treaty of peace.

The actual state of things at the time, and all history since, explain these charters; and the King of Great Britain, at the treaty of peace, could cede only what belonged to his crown.—These newly asserted titles can derive no aid from the articles so often repeated in Indian treaties, extending to them, first, the protection of Great Britain, and afterwards, that of the United States. These articles are associated with others, recognizing their title to self-government. The very fact of repeated treaties with them recognizes it; and the settled doctrine of the law of nations is, that a weaker power does not surrender its independence—its right to self-government—by associating with a stronger, and taking its protection. A weak state, in order to provide for its safety, may place itself under the protection of one more powerful, without stripping itself of the right of government, and ceasing to be a State. Examples of this kind are not wanting in Europe. "Tributary and feudatory States," (says Vattel,) do not thereby cease to be sovereign and independent States, so long as self-government, and sovereign and independent authority is left in the administration of the State." At the present day, more than one State may be considered as holding its right of self government under the guarantee and protection of one or more allies.

The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to en-



## POETRY.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

## FLORE.

When the o'erburden'd mind  
Sinks 'midst the turmoil and the strife of earth,  
And mournful thoughts enshrine'd  
In the dark spirit, send their influence forth,  
Like the cold whirlwinds, from the frozen  
North;

When the beclouded eye  
Is dim and tearful in Affliction's hour,  
And in the bitter sky,  
The dusky legions of the tempest lower,  
And sorrow's rain comes down o'er perish'd  
Leaf and flower.

What upon such a scene  
Can shed the radiance that from Heav'n descends—

That makes our pathway green—  
That gifts of glory to each blossom lends,  
And with the unsullied sky the smile of Eden  
blends!

Is it the world's vain show—  
The pomp and glitter of its fading things,  
That o'er our paths can throw  
A ray, where Fate, with melancholy wings  
O'er treasure'd dreams of love, her midnight  
shadow flings?

Ask of the vain and frail—  
Ask the gay Summer cloud its tints to hold:  
Ask the Autumnal wail,  
Lifting its mournful voice in forests old,  
That late to spring's bland air did their fresh  
leaves unfold.

Mark how they pass away—  
The things of Being, on Time's restless tide,  
To phantoms and decay:  
The lowly heart—Ambition with his pride,  
With the dull earth-worms slumbering, side  
by side!

Hore hath brief dwelling here—  
Her pure white wing is folded but in Heaven:  
Yet oft, the soul to cheer,  
To the believer's way her smiles are given,  
To heal the wounded breast, by sin and sor-  
row riven!

And onward, to the eye  
Of ardent faith, beyond the Desert Land,  
Her glorious mansions lie:  
There her bright form is lost at God's right  
hand,  
Hid in the eternal beams that round the blest  
expand.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Windham, the distinguished  
member of the British Parliament, asked  
Dr. Johnson's opinion on the sub-  
ject of revealed religion. Mark the re-  
ply—It was in these words:

"In revealed religion there is such  
evidence, as on any subject not reli-  
gious would have left no doubt. Had  
the facts recorded in the New Testam-  
ent been mere civil occurrences, no  
one would call in question the testi-  
mony by which they are established; but  
the importance annexed to them, a-  
mounting to nothing less than the sal-  
vation of mankind, raised a cloud in  
our minds, and created doubts unknown  
on other subjects."

**Sandwich Island Mission.**—Accounts  
from the missionaries at this station to  
the 24th September have been received  
at Boston. The Missionaries were in  
comfortable health, and the mission  
continued prosperous in all its depart-  
ments. The churches have 420 native  
members, and the number of pupils in  
the schools is stated to be 50,000. A  
national temperance society has been  
formed by the chiefs, local associations  
with numerous members having exist-  
ed previously. John Adams, a member  
of the church, an energetic reformer,  
has succeeded Poki, as Governor of Oa-  
hu.

## SPANISH CUSTOMS.

In Spain, before any barrister, attor-  
ney, or notary is admitted to practice,  
he is obliged to swear he will defend  
the poor gratis. That this gratuitous  
labor may be the more equally divided,  
30 are every year appointed from each  
class to defend the poor in civil cases,  
and every one is accounted poor who  
can swear himself worth less than 4000  
reals (40l.). In criminal cases the ac-  
cused is entitled to make choice of any  
barrister in Madrid to defend him.

"The mass of the people in Spain,"  
says a recent traveller, "take little heed  
of the Government and are entirely in-  
different about political privileges.—  
The Basque provinces, which are the  
most enlightened, have little to com-  
plain of, for they enjoy a multitude of  
privileges and exemptions, which are  
well defined and jealously maintained;  
and as for the Spaniards in the south-  
ern provinces, give him his shade in  
summer, and his sunshine in winter;  
his tobacco, his melon, his bread and  
his wine; give him a hole to creep into,  
and put him within sound of a convent  
bell, and he asks no more; or, if you  
rise a degree or two in society, and  
speak of the respectable peasant, then  
give to him his embroidered jacket,  
his tasselled hat, his guitar, and his  
maja (sweet heart in the dialect of An-  
dalusia) and it is a matter of indiffer-  
ence to him whether Spain is ruled by  
a Caligula or Titus."

**Stop that Pig.**—Mr. James Pig, of  
Nashville, advertises his wife who has  
eloped from his bed and board. We  
sincerely hope Mrs. Pig will go back  
to her liege Lord, and make the sty  
comfortable for the old grunter and all  
the little piggies. When a woman  
marries she ought to make up her  
mind to go the "entire swine."  
*Camden Journal.*

**Poe-try.**—A keeper of wax works, in  
one of our large cities on Christmas  
day, while he was explaining his works  
to a company of spectators, on coming  
to the group of Burr shooting Hamil-  
ton, exclaimed, "This, gentlemen, is  
Aaron Burr, Vice President of the U-  
nited States, in deadly conflict with the  
immortal Hamilton," and then lifting  
to the ceiling an eye teeming with the  
inspiration of bards of the olden time,  
he said,  
Oh, Burr! Burr! what hast thou done?  
Thou hast shot dead the great Hamilton!  
You got right behind a bunch of thistles,  
And shot him dead with a pair o' hess pis-  
tols!!

## Cheap Goods.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends  
and customers generally, that he  
has just received a FRESH SUP-  
PLY OF

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF  
DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, &  
DRY GOODS, HOLLOWWARE,  
QUEENSWARE, LUMBER, &c. &c.

which he is determined to sell low for  
Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. MONEY is wanted! and per-  
sons who have accounts of long stand-  
ing, will please call and settle, to save  
costs.

March 13.

31

## VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being about to re-  
move to the West, will offer for  
Sale, at Public Vendue, on *Thursday*  
*the 29th inst.* at his residence in Hami-  
lton township, a great variety of  
Personal Property, such as

Horses, Cows, Sheep & Hogs,  
two Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse  
Gears, and other Farming Utensils, a  
first-rate Clock, Bedsteads and Bed-  
ding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, a Stove,  
and other Household and Kitchen Fur-  
niture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
when attendance and a credit will be  
given by

ANDREW STEWART.

March 13.

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## PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Pub-  
lic Vendue, on *Tuesday the 20th*  
*day of March next*, at his residence in  
Straban township, the following Prop-  
erty, viz.

**HORSES.** Cows, Sheep &  
Hogs, Farming  
Utensils, Grain by the bushel, Hay by  
the ton, Kitchen Furniture, and a great  
variety of other articles too numerous  
to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
when attendance and a reasonable  
credit will be given by

FREDERICK BOYER.

Feb. 28.

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## SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of \$30,000,  
ONE of 15,000,

1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,070,

AND NO LESS THAN

**FORTY OF \$1,000!**

THE SIXTH CLASS OF THE  
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,  
WILL BE DRAWN ON

**Saturday the 24th March.**

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots

1 prize of \$30,000	51	70
1 15,000	51	50
1 5,000	102	40
1 1,070	102	30
40 1,000	1479	20
40 500	11475	10
51 100		

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

**CLARKSON'S.**

Gettysburg, March 13.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 5,

26 20 5 24 60 46 38 42 45

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate  
of CORNELIUS LOTT, sen-  
late of Mountpleasant township, dec'd.,  
are requested to call at the late resi-  
dence of said deceased, on *Saturday the*  
*7th day of April next*, and settle the  
same; and those who have claims a-  
gainst said Estate, are requested to  
present them at the same time and place.

CORNELIUS LOTT, } Adm'r.  
HENRY LOTT, }

March 13.

41

## FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

**NEGRO BOY,**

Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

if

## Adams County Poor-House.

41 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on  
the 5th day of January, 1831.

50 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on  
the 3d day of January, 1832.

6 Paupers supported out of the House by  
the Institution.

50 Paupers admitted in the course of the  
year, including out-door Paupers.

## POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNT.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer, in  
account with the Directors of the Poor, &  
House of Employment of Adams County.

To cash received from Geo. Will, Esq.  
for goods sold of B. Tilton, \$9 37½  
Orders on R. Smith, Treasurer, 2900 00

\$2609 37½

## CR.

By balance due Tr'r last settlement, 40 24½

By cash paid on sundry orders for the  
support of out-door Paupers, and

Funeral expenses, 232 87½

John M. Stevenson, for merchandise, 89 75

John Ash, for manure, 31 00

J. B. Danner, for merchandise, 29 37

T. Stevens, two years salary, (1826  
and 1831) as counsel, 20 00

P. Aughinbaugh, Steward, salary, 135 00

T. J. Cooper, for merchandise, 63 37

Win. Boyer, for making shoes, 21 30

Win. Winn, (of Balt.) for groceries, 57 68

C. J. Shower, for merchandise, 27 17

J. & C. Brinkerhoff, for hauling gro-  
ceries from Baltimore, 7 65

Barnitz, for locust posts, 42 24

Hener, for making post and rail fence, 12 29

Boyd and Bender, for rails, 20 66

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 94 00

J. M. Stevenson, do, 21 62½

Justices' fees, and Constables for ex-  
cuting orders, 25 70

Trostle and others, for grain & flour, 67 42

R. Smith, for merchandise, 33 84

Clarkson, for hardware and cutlery, 23 62

Steward's orders on Treasurer, 165 00

Newman, Ferry & Shower, for manure, 42 51

M-Knight and Brinkerhoff, for extra  
service as Directors, 8 00

Doctor Pfeiffer, for medical service, 4 00

Danner and Ziegler, for merchandise, 38 77

Buchler and Gilbert, for drugs, &c., 30 40

Cooper, for stock cattle, 54 90

Sundry hirelings, 145 50

Sundry persons, for pork and bacon, 99 18

Koshler & Middleton, for printing, 28 00

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 73 32

S. Fahnestock, for do, 10 33

John Garvin, clerk's salary, 25 00

Sundry persons, for vegetables, fruit  
and cider, 76 53½

J. B. Clark, Register, for searches for  
title papers of land, 2 00

H. Wisler, for chopping wood, 3 75

J. Houck, for brick for smoke-house, 34 00

Burkman and Mowry, for carpenter  
and mason work for do, 15 90

J. Culp, for smith-work, 41 21

G. Brinkerhoff, for groceries purcha-  
sed in Baltimore, 61 39

Doctor Horner's salary, 112 00

Do. for attendance in obstetric cases, 20 00

Justice Ernst, costs in suit, 5 78

P. Diehl, for leather, 21 96

Andrew Polly, for tin-ware, 14 64

Sundry tradesmen's bills, 42 80

F. Burkman's last instalment on con-  
tract for building barn, 234 27

Adam Walter, for tailoring, 4 00

George Will, Esq. in trust, 6 00

D. Ecker, supporting out door pauper, 1 70½

Treasurer's salary, 20 00

Balance in Treasurer's hands, 32 11½

\$2609 37½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and  
adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that  
we have examined the items which compose  
the above account, and do report, that they  
are correct, and that the balance of *Thirty-  
two Dollars Eleven and an Half Cents*, is in  
the hands of the Treasurer—it being from  
the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 3d day of  
January, 1832, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, } Audits  
C. KETTLERWELL, }  
JOHN M'KESSON, }

PETER AUGHLINBAUGH, Steward, in  
account with the Directors of the Poor, &  
House of Employment of Adams County.

To cash received from J. B. M'Pher-  
son, Treasurer, on orders, \$465 00

Baughner and Ash, for ploughing and  
hauling, 20 00

P. Heagy and others, for poultry, 11 12½

Received in charity box, \$1

Riley and Winn, for cloverseed, and  
Garvin, for hay, 64 62½

Baughner, Gilbert and Ash, for butter  
and tallow, 10 69

A. B. Kurtz, for sheep, 54 62½

Macfarlane, Gilbert and Cassatt, for  
hides and skins, 27 09

Aughinbaugh, for saddle, 7 00

Sundry persons, for boarding, 119 22

Mark's, for a horse, 39 21

\$519 39½

## CR.

By balance due Steward at last set-  
tlement, \$1 88½

Cash paid sundry persons for vegeta-  
bles, &c., 37 81

Tradesmen's bills, 49 72½

Travelling paupers, 1 37½

Manure, 15 43

Hirelings and wood-choppers, 55 93½

Wagon expenses, 3 81

Groceries and merchandise, 39 36

Fencing and rails, 6 66

Harvest hands, 16 54

Grain and flour, 15 80

Postage, 25

Stock hogs, 11 25

Fish and butter, 19 75

Removing paupers, 8 30½

Meat and butchering, 114 31½

Vinegar and cider, 9 57½

Balance in Steward's hands, 108 91

\$519 39½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and  
adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that  
we have examined the items which compose  
the above account, and do report, that they  
are correct, and that the balance of *One Hun-  
dred & Eight Dollars & Ninety-one Cents*, is in  
the hands of the Steward—it being from  
the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 3d day of  
January, 1832, both days included.

JOHN LILLY, } Audits  
C. KETTLERWELL, }  
JOHN M'KESSON, }

Produce of the Farm for 1831.

127 bush. of Wheat, 125 bush. of Potatoes,

206 do. Rye, 34 tons of Hay,

420 do. Corn, 2013 lbs. of Pork,

51 do. Oats, 2772 lbs. of Beef,

2 do. Cloverseed, 201 cds. Linen & Cloth

8 do. Flaxseed, made in the House.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Or-  
phans' Court of Adams county,  
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on  
*Saturday the 7th of April next*, at 10 o'-  
clock, A. M. on the premises.

## A Plantation,

Late the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT,  
deceased, situate in Huntington town-  
ship, Adams county, adjoining lands of  
Christ Church, John Elliott and oth-  
ers, containing

**120 Acres and 135 Perches**

neat. There is a well of water on the  
premises. About 70 Acres of said  
land are covered with good Timber—  
the residue in a good state of cultiva-  
tion. Terms of sale will be made  
known on said day, and attendance  
given by

PHILIP FEHL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28.

ts

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Or-  
phans' Court of Adams county,  
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on  
*Friday the 13th day of April next*, on the  
premises,

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Ad-  
ams county, adjoining lands of Wm.  
M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney,  
deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy,  
deceased, and others, containing

**233 ACRES,**

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, a Log

Barn, a good well of water, and a large

ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees—

There is a good proportion of excel-  
lent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.  
of said day, when attendance will be  
given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } Adm.

JESSE HAMILTON, }



ter, but with the assent of the Cherokee themselves, or in conformity with treaties, and with the acts of Congress. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the Government of the United States.

The act of the State of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error was prosecuted, is consequently void, and the judgment a nullity. Can this court revise and reverse it?

If the objection to the system of legislation lately adopted by the Legislature of Georgia in relation to the Cherokee nation, was confined to its extra-territorial operation, the objection, though complete, so far as it respected mere right, would give this court no power over the subject. But it goes much further. If the review which has been taken be correct, and we think it is, the acts of Georgia are repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

They interfere forcibly with the relation established between the U. States and the Cherokee nation, the regulation of which, according to the settled principles of our constitution, are committed exclusively to the Government of the Union.

They are in direct hostility with treaties, repeated in a succession of years, which mark out the boundary that separates the Cherokee country from Georgia; guaranty to them all the land within their boundary; solemnly pledge the faith of the U. States to restrain their citizens from trespassing on it; and recognize the pre-existing power of the nation to govern itself.

They are in equal hostility with the acts of Congress for regulating this intercourse and giving effect to the treaties.

The forcible seizure and abduction of the plaintiff in error, who was residing in the nation, with its permission, and by authority of the President of the United States; is also a violation of the acts which authorize the Chief Magistrate to exercise this authority.

Will these powerful considerations avail the plaintiff in error? We think they will. He was seized and forcibly carried away while under the guardianship of treaties guarantying the country in which he resided, and taking it under the protection of the U. States. He was seized while performing, under the sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, those duties which the humane policy adopted by Congress had recommended. He was apprehended, tried, and condemned, under color of a law which has been shown to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States. Had a judgment, liable to the same objections, been rendered for property, none would question the jurisdiction of this court. It cannot be less clear when the judgment affects personal liberty, and inflicts disgraceful punishment, if punishment could disgrace when inflicted on innocence. The plaintiff in error is not less interested in the operation of this constitutional law than if it affected his property. He was not less entitled to the protection of the constitution, laws, and treaties, of his country.

It is the opinion of this court that the judgment of the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, condemning Samuel A. Worcester, to hard labor, in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, for four years, was pronounced by that court under color of a law which is void, as being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and ought, therefore, to be reversed and annulled.

From the Georgia Courier.

We are loth to speak of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, because in doing so, we are obliged to censure the rashness which has precipitated the crisis at which we have arrived.—For it cannot be disguised, that both the great Parties of Georgia have at one time or other vied with each, who should go farthest on the subject of the Indian Lands, in a reckless indifference to the consequences.

We fear even to hint at the course, which affairs are likely to take. A deep and solemn responsibility rests upon those who have the action of the State in their hands. Our last rash Legislature is committed, and we fear the Governor will feel himself in the same predicament. If the mandate of the Supreme Court is disregarded, the President, as the Executive of the Union, will feel himself bound to notice it.

If he acts as some think he will—What are likely to be the consequences? If he does not notice it, to enforce the mandate of the highest Tribunal known to the laws, he will certainly be impeached in Congress. Will this remedy the matter? We think those are but hollow-hearted friends of the President, who have placed him in this predicament. It will be perceived, we have studiously avoided mentioning the supposition, on which our remarks are founded. We may yet be mistaken.

The proper authorities may yet take a different view of the subject, and our fears be idle as the winds. We will still hope for the best—still anticipate some providential interposition to save this country from civil commotion, and preserve that Union, whose destruction, as Lafayette intimated, would raise, from the despots of Europe, such a yell of savage delight, "As all the fiends from Heav'n that fell, Had peal'd the banner-cry of Hell."

### Various Matters.

**Awful Occurrence.**—We cut the subjoined statement from the Knoxville (Tennessee) Republican, of the 29th ult. It was extracted from a letter written by a gentleman in Elizabethtown, (Ten.) to a citizen of Knoxville: "On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. about two hours before day, three or four men having determined to take a fox chase, started a fox which the hounds pursued in a cave, three or four miles from this place. Some of the company descended into the cave, and built a bark fire, with the view of driving the fox out with the smoke, and then went to a neighbor's house and took breakfast. They then returned in company with two others, so that there were now six men, to wit: Jesse, Alfred, and Bluford Humphreys, William Guinn, Samuel McKeehan and William Boyd. The latter went into the cave, but soon returned, telling the others that he was very sick, and advising them not to venture in—but McKeehan observed that he had been in many times before, and could go in again and stay till sun down. He accordingly descended, but was in a short time heard to exclaim—my light is out and I am dying! Bluford Humphreys and Guinn went in to his assistance, and found him lying on his back, with his arms outstretched, but were soon heard to utter the same cry. This would have deterred ordinary men from exposing themselves to the same hazard, but Alfred and Jesse Humphreys, with the intrepidity which characterizes men of brave and fearless spirits, rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate companions. They picked up Bluford and attempted to make their escape, but some twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their progress was impeded by a perpendicular ascent of six or eight feet, at which place they laid their lights down in order to light up their brother. But these were in a moment extinguished. They now called upon Boyd who had remained in the cave's mouth, to bring them another light, but the torches were all gone, and he ran to alarm the neighborhood. It was not long before it was known here, and the greater portion of the neighbors repaired to the dismal tomb to their unfortunate friends. From the echo of the cave it was known that one of the persons who had gone in, still remained alive—but no one seemed willing to undergo the risk of relieving him, as it was believed four of the individuals in the cave were dead, and all were afraid that by going in a similar fate would be experienced. A man by the name of Thomas Harvey, was, at length, daring enough, to make the proposition, that if any man would go in and hold the lights for him, he would attempt to save the person whose groans were heard from the cave. Samuel Lipton, jr. and a young man named Vaughn, had the bravery and hardihood to accompany Harvey into the cave, and having passed the four men who were dead, guided by the moans of him who was still alive, they found the latter, and having fastened a cord around his body, he was pulled by the men at the mouth of the cave, by the assistance of those in it, to the before mentioned ascent. The three men becoming exhausted now had to leave the cave, and Alfred Humphreys, the gentleman whom they had assisted, remained therein, suspended by the cord, until three other gentlemen entered it, when he was drawn out with some difficulty. By the timely procurement of medical assistance he has since recovered—and says the deceased were all certain that they must die, and took each other by the hand and said they would try and make their peace with God and die together—that by some means he extricated himself and thought he would make one more effort to gain the entrance of the cave, but instead of passing in that direction, he went the contrary way, and, in a few minutes, he fell senseless. He remembered nothing that took place, from that moment until he was restored by the physician. Bluford Humphreys was taken out on Sunday evening, but Guinn, and McKeehan, and Jesse Humphreys, remained in the cave until the next day."

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**Progress of the Cholera in Scotland.**—The advance of the Cholera into Scotland, has created the greatest consternation in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In Edinburgh, the number of cases suddenly broke out, threw the town into a frightful state of alarm and dismay. The cases were reported to be of the most virulent and terrible kind. The Magistrates assembled immediately, and a determination was taken on the instant to close all the schools, public establishments, and even the Churches. Another order immediately followed for the arrest of all beggars and vagrants, who are to be placed in a state of temporary confinement. The Caledonian Mercury says: "Since our last publication, the progress of this frightful malady in our immediate vicinity has been alarming."

**On Monday, the official reports were received from Musselburg**—of the cases which had occurred from its first appearance there, on Wednesday up to Sunday inclusive, exhibiting the number of 63 cases and 23 deaths. On Monday and Tuesday there were 34 new cases and 11 more deaths, and a private report of yesterday states 17 new cases and 10 deaths, making in all 114 cases and 44 deaths. We received some information yesterday forenoon, from a gentleman who is a member of the Musselburg Board of Health, which we think interesting. There have been 250 cases altogether in that town, but by the great exertions of the medical gentlemen, the progress of a number of these was arrested before it assumed the character of malignant cholera; and what is rather extraordinary, a small number of the recoveries have been after the patients had fallen into the collapsed state. By far the largest portion of the sufferers are in the lowest ranks of life; colliers who have struck for wages, hatters and others, notorious also for their dissipated and irregular habits.

The conduct of some of the relatives of those poor unfortunate creatures, has been unfeeling to the degree, having absolutely left them to perish without assistance, and the charge of burying them remains to the members of the Board of Health. The extent of the mortality and the necessity of early interment made it imperative to dispense with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. A large hole is dug in the burying ground, sufficiently capacious to hold two or three coffins abreast, and of the depth of 25 feet. A layer of earth is placed on the first tier, then a second tier of coffins, and so alternate, until the space is filled up. This way is made to hold 4 or 15 coffins. The progress of the disease has been from six hours to two or three days. The clothes of the deceased are burnt—the dissecting rooms are ordered to be shut up—the theatres closed, and every possible precaution taken to arrest the progress of the disease. At Haddington, it is stated that the *Gulvernie Battery* has been used with grand effect in this disease. The approach of the disease towards Glasgow, had created equal apprehensions.

A friend who has just returned from Constantinople informs us, that civilization is making evident and rapid progress among the Ottoman nation. The Turks of the present day are not the Turks of the last century. They are kind, courteous, and mild, in their manners; and the bigotry of Islamism no longer exhibits itself in rude epithets, applied to those of another faith. The term "Christian dog" is out of fashion. The razor has been introduced, and though the old men still retain and cherish the venerable umbrance of their beards, the younger Turks have shaved away all but a pair of mustachios on the upper lip, retaining not even so much as the *favrite*, worn by some of the exquisites in this country. On all public occasions, at parades and spectacles of all kinds, the women make their appearance in great numbers, wearing, however, the oriental veil, which covers only the chin, the upper edge of the forehead, and a small part of each side of the face. The late introduction of a press, and the establishment of a newspaper, form an important era in the history of Turkish civilization. Should the progress of civilization continue as it has begun, we may yet see the Ottoman empire outstripping their Russian neighbors in every thing which makes a cultivated nation.

**A high Precedent.**—The Duke of Sussex, on introducing in the House of Lords, a petition of the medical institution of London for legalizing anatomical dissections, stated that he himself had directed in his will, that his body should be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

**The Workies.**—The two typographical societies in Cincinnati, Ohio, who had made preparations to give a dinner on the 22d February, at the expense of two dollars for each individual, when they saw the poor classes of the people beginning to suffer on account of the overflowing of their property by the freshest, very generously agreed to dispense with their dinner, and gave the whole sum intended for that purpose, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the sufferers.

**The Nuremberg Correspondent** of the 30th January contains a letter from Vienna of the 26th, which states that the Cholera, which is now subsiding, has caused to the Austrian empire, a loss of 400,000 inhabitants, viz: 220,000 in Hungary, 100,000 in Gallacia, 80,000 in Bohemia, Moravia and Austria.

**The Imprisoned Missionaries.**—It is an extraordinary feature in this case, that that distinguished man Chief Justice MARSHALL, should find it necessary to go into an elaborate argument to prove that the aborigines of the soil "were capable of holding and ceding their territories." Surely, in the eye of strict justice; in the estimation of the Almighty Judge of all men, this is scarcely a disputable question. Might, however, is more imposing than right, and this alone rendered it necessary to prove what every honest and virtuous man feels to be true. One hundred years ago, the first white settlers of Georgia appeared on the Savannah river, and asked the natives to grant them a little land. One hundred years gone by, and now it is necessary to enter into a grave argument to prove that the Indians have the power of holding and ceding any portion of these lands. Truly, the times are changed.

**A Ship Salvaged.**—A striking instance of the volatility, penetrating power, and noxiousness of mercurial vapor was afforded, in 1810, on board the *Triumph* man of War. This vessel had taken on board 30 tons of quicksilver combined in leather bags of 50 pounds each, which had been picked up on the shore of Cadiz, from the wrecks of two Spanish ships. The bags were stowed in the bread room, after hold, and store rooms. Being saturated with salt water, in about a fortnight they all decayed and burst. In collecting the quicksilver to save it in casks, much of it found its way into the unapproachable recesses of the ship, and some was secreted by the men, who amused themselves with it in various ways. At this period so much bilge water had collected in the ship that the stench was intolerable and the carpenter's mate was nearly suffocated by the effluvia which sounded the well. The effect of the gas evolved from bilge water is manifested by its changing to black any metallic substance. In this instance, however, metals of every kind were coated with quicksilver, and a general affection of the mouth took place among the men and officers, to a severe degree of salivation in upwards of 200 men. It was in consequence, necessary to take

stores, clean her hold thoroughly, and dislodge one of her lowest planks in order to make an opening for the escape of the mercury before she could be restored to a serviceable state.—*Buffon.*

**A curious fact.**—It is stated with great solemnity in the Boston Transcript, that since the brig *Jaya* was stranded on Cape Cod, near Nauset Harbor, cod fish have been more abundant near the shore than ever was known previous to that event. It is stated, on credible authority, that from the fish caught from a small row boat in one day, nearly half a bushel of nutmegs, besides a quantity of coffee, was taken.

**A Cholera Subject buried alive!**—It is stated in the London Morning Post, that an unfortunate laborer was lately seized at Haddington with Cholera and died—or was given up by the doctors. His relatives, according to a recent order to that effect, proceeded to coffin him as soon as his death had been announced. When the grave clothes had laid a short time on him, the *dead man* threw them, by a sweep of his right arm, from his breast. No notice was taken of this, but a few fir boards were hastily nailed together for his coffin, and he was thrust into his "narrow home," while his chest undulated with the spasms, which are said to occur after death. From the period of his reputed demise until the clouds of the valley covered him, a space of little more than five hours elapsed!

**The excavations at Pompeii,** which are usually undertaken in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on such an occasion as the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen in the Casa del' Ancona were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there. But the most remarkable were a large number of amphore for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new; and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found; which being dissolved in water had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Glosio antica, was a lamp of terra cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen. A splendid piece of ancient mosaic has also been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. It is said to be unique, like the Apollo of Belvedere, and to surpass far every thing of the kind left by antiquity. A battle car with twelve horses and twenty-two persons, with a number of other figures, half the size of life, are admirably delineated. The subject is conjectured to be the victory of Alexander over Darius.

**IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.**  
New-York, March 20.  
We are happy to announce the arrival of the packet ship *CHARLEMAGNE*, Capt. Robinson, from Plymouth, to which port she had been compelled to put back after leaving Havre. To an attentive friend we are indebted for London papers of the 13th, 16th and evening of the 17th. The most important intelligence they contain is that the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in London—that it has reached Glasgow—and is spreading in Scotland. A bill has passed the House of Commons investing Government with extraordinary powers, to prevent the spreading of the disorder. There are no indications of extraordinary alarm prevailing among the population of the Great Metropolis, still the consequences to commercial men must be severely felt.

The places where the cholera has broken out, are all inhabited by the lower classes, sailors, shipwrights, and persons, connected with shipping. They are immediately on the banks of the Thames. The Docks are all situated in Wapping, Rotherhithe and Limehouse, these are on one side of the River, Southwark and Lambeth are on the opposite bank.

The parish fire engines had been ordered out, and were washing all the houses in the streets and alleys where the disorder had shown itself. It was stated in the House of Commons during the debate, that Dr Henry of Manchester, had ascertained by experiments, that in the case of typhus fever & scarlatina, heat, at degrees varying from 120 to 200, will disinfect certain substances which have been supposed to be the greatest conductors of disease, and if this can be put in practice, it is thought it would remove one of the most material obstructions in the way of commerce.

The Reform Bill was still in the House of Commons. It had made some progress, and it was positively asserted would pass it in about ten days; still, it is evidently materially altered. The Ministerial papers speak of it as deprived of some of its most efficient provisions; but add, it is better to take it in its present shape than none at all, and that a reformed House of Commons will have it in their power to amend it.

The agitation in Ireland had attained an alarming height; extraordinary measures had been resorted to by Government. The tithe system is clearly the root of the evil.

**Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15, 1832.**  
The Lords of the Council have just received an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the Clergy of his Diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of the cholera to be carried into the Church previous to interment.

Dr. White, of Gatehead, in a letter published by him, states that the most general premonitory symptoms in cases of cholera, are, first, diarrhoea; the evacuations at the commencement, of a dark brown or blackish hue, gradually becoming less and less feculent, until they assume the appearance of dirty water. Slight cramps, most frequently of the toes, twitches in the abdomen, with giddiness and sickness occasionally accompanying it. The treatment which Dr. White has found to be beneficial in combating these symptoms, is expressed in the following extract:—

"I beg most particularly to enforce the benefit derivable from washing the whole body with warm water, and afterwards producing a general glow upon the surface by frictions with coarse cloths. I was induced to adopt this plan for two reasons—First, from the known sympathy between the stomach and bowels and the skin; and secondly, because I am of opinion that a strong infecting medium exists in the filth allowed to accumulate upon the persons of the poor, their clothes absorbing the noxious exhalations that float around in a contaminated atmosphere, thus presenting to the cutaneous pores, if I may so express myself, a perfect plaster of infection."

The following has been issued from the Council Office:—  
"Cholera Districts."

"Looseness of the bowels is the beginning of Cholera."  
Thousands of lives may be saved by attending to this complaint, which should on no account be neglected by either young or old, in places where the disease prevails.

"When cramps in the legs, arms, & belly are felt, with looseness or sickness at the stomach, when medical assistance is not at hand, three teaspoonful of mustard powder in half a pint of warm water, or the same quantity of warm water with as much common salt as it will melt, should be taken as a vomit; and after the stomach has been cleared with more warm water, twenty-five drops of laudanum should be taken in a small glass of any agreeable drink."

"Persons run considerable risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this Disease in crowded Rooms; it is most earnestly recommended that only such a Number of Persons as are sufficient to take care of the Sick be admitted into the Room."  
W. McLEAN Secretary.  
Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15, 1832.

earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." This passed in the affirmative, with great unanimity. 2d Voted, that the earth is given to the saints. This was also determined like the former, nem. con. 3d Voted, we are the saints, which, passing without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possession to the rightful owners.—*Evan. Trumpet.*



## COVARESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made an unfavorable report on the subject of the reduction of the duty on Alum Salt. Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in opposition to Mr. Clay's resolution on the subject of the Tariff. Mr. Forsyth moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Agriculture—lost. Yeas 18, Nays 22. The question recurred on Mr. Hayne's amendment. Mr. Hayne moved a division of the question and the vote was first taken on striking out the whole of the original resolution, after the word "Resolved," and decided in the negative—Yeas 13, Nays 23. The amendment was declared by the President to be rejected by this vote, and the original resolution consequently adopted.

In the House of Representatives, various petitions and memorials were presented and referred. The bills making appropriations for the military service and for the support of government for the year 1832, together with a large number of private bills, were read a third time and passed. The bill amending the act for the relief of the Insolvent debtors of the United States passed at the last session, was taken up and discussed—but before any question was taken, the House adjourned.

March 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton introduced a bill granting to the State of Missouri 500,000 acres of land, to be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement.

At an early hour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wilde submitted a resolution for an enquiry into certain facts connected with an increase of the specie circulation of the country.

The bill in addition to an act for the relief of the insolvent debtors of the U. States, was taken up and debated at length, and after some material amendment, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The House then adjourned.

March 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the Judges of the District Courts of the United States to take bail, during the vacation, for property seized, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill making appropriations for the support of the army, during the year 1832, with amendments, and gave notice that he should call up the bill this day.

Mr. WILKINS made an ineffectual motion to take up the Apportionment Bill. Mr. CLAY's resolution was taken up, and Mr. FORTY having withdrawn his motion to postpone its further consideration to the first of May next, Mr. SPRAGUE spoke, at length, in support of the resolution. Mr. WILKINS offered an amendment to the resolution. Several other amendments were offered and debated, and, at length, the resolution, with various instructions, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.—The Senate adjourned at 7 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. IRVING, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the unlocated lots in the fifty quarter townships in the U. States Military District in the State of Ohio, reserved to satisfy warrants granted to individuals for their military services. The greater part of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill from the Senate, for the organization of the Ordnance department; and the House adjourned, pending the same.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 22.

The bill establishing a district Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia—or rather to continue the present district court, for three years longer, passed through committee of the whole, in senate, this morning.

The Canal and Rail Road bill was again in committee of the whole. Mr. Mecklin modified his motion, making it read \$50,000 instead of \$100,000 to be applied to the French creek improvement. A long and animated discussion took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Cunningham, Livingston, Burden, Fullerton, Petrik, Miller, and Mecklin, took part. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KATERS then offered a new section, appropriating \$90,000 to the Monongahela. This motion he supported with a speech of considerable length and pertinency. He was opposed by Messrs. Fullerton, Miller and Morris, and supported by Messrs. Burden and Packer. The amendment was lost, 11 only rising in its favor. The last section then passed, and the committee rose and reported the bill.

The improvement bill now stands as it passed the house of representatives, with the additional appropriation of 100,000 dollars to the West Branch, 100,000 dollars to the North Branch, 50,000 dollars to the French Creek.

The following are among the most important proceedings of the House of Representatives since our last. A bill authorizing subscription on the part of the state, to bridges over the Loyalhanna, in Westmoreland county—to a bridge over the North Branch of the

Susquehanna at Towanda; and to the bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Milton, was negatived on second reading. Yesterday the House voted to non-concur in the amendments made by the Senate to the Girard Bank, and to the Western Bank in the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the sale of stock at auction, by a large majority.

A bill fixing the pay of the Clerks and Door Keepers was read the second time and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. The following are the provisions of the bill:

Clerk of the House, \$500 per annum and \$4 per day during the session. Assistant Clerk and two Transcribing Clerks, each \$250 per annum and \$4 per day during the session.

Sergeant-at-arms and Door-Keeper each \$250 per annum, and \$2 per day during the session.

Assistant door keepers, each \$2 per day during the session.

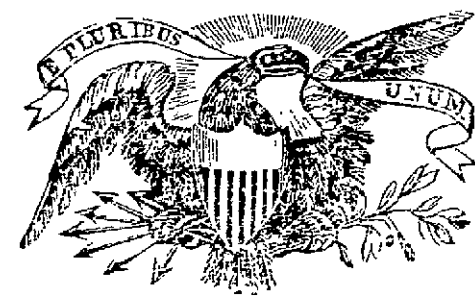
Mr. Brown offered a resolution which was laid on the table, increasing the daily pay of members of the Legislature to \$4, to take effect after the first day of May next.

March 23.

In the Senate to-day, the improvement bill was taken up on second reading. Several efforts were made to introduce an appropriation to the Monongahela, and to increase and reduce, alternately, the appropriations to the branches; no definitive vote was taken on any part of the bill.

## CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Greenough, from the select committee to whom was referred the petitions complaining of the official conduct of the Canal Commissioners, made a report highly favorable to the commissioners, accompanied with a resolution, discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, which was twice read and unanimously adopted. The report is of considerable length, and will appear in our next.



## ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, March 27.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

COMMUNICATED.

**Solar Microscope.**—On Saturday last, we witnessed, with a high degree of gratification, an exhibition, by Mr. Jacobs, of the wonderful powers of the Solar Microscope. From the haziness of the atmosphere on that day, so strong a light as is necessary for advantageously exhibiting the instrument could not be procured. The images, however, formed upon the screen, were sufficiently distinct to be satisfactorily examined. The power of the Microscope to reveal to human sight the latent wonders of nature, is indeed astonishing. We were much amused to see the animalcules on figs assuming the dimensions and appearance of so many huge tortoises, and coursing each other over the screen with very considerable velocity. The crystallization of the various salts was peculiarly pleasing.—Their minute particles arranging themselves according to the fixed laws of nature, and forming branches similar to those of vegetables, which shot across the screen in a thousand fantastic forms, presented to the eye a very beautiful spectacle. We understand this instrument will again be exhibited, perhaps for the last time, on the first clear day of this week. We would advise all who have a taste for what is wonderful, to avail themselves of the opportunity.

There was a most destructive flood at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday week, caused by the breaking up of the ice on the Hudson, which overflowed part of the city, and occasioned immense loss of buildings, &c. and most serious disasters. It is said to have been greater than any in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Part of Schenectady was also overflowed by the rise of the Mohawk; and the destruction of property along the rivers is almost incalculable. A number of lives were lost; in one instance, 4 persons of one family were buried under the crumbling ruins of their house. The communication with New-York was delayed some days, in consequence of the immense accumulation of wrecks of buildings, rafted timber, &c. piled up to a great extent across the river at Four Mile Point.

The King of England issued a Proclamation on the 6th of Feb for a public day of fasting and humiliation throughout the United Kingdom, on Wednesday the 21st of March, on account of the prevalence of the Cholera.

The March No. of the "Lady's Book" has been received—executed in its usual elegant style.

**The Tariff.**—The National Intelligencer of Friday last, says—"The debate on the Tariff has been brought to a close in the Senate for the present—the entire subject of the Tariff, together with an inquiry into a reduction of the price of the public lands, and the question of transferring them to the States—the whole forming a sort of omnium gatherum—having been committed to the Committee on Manufactures, to consider and report thereon."

## GEORGIA—SUPREME COURT.

We have heard in silence the various expressions of opinion on the probable consequences of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Missionaries who have been imprisoned, under the laws of Georgia, in the penitentiary of that State. At length we have received the opinions of several journals in the State of Georgia, and no doubt remains on our mind, from their tone, that the mandate of the Supreme Court in that case will be disregarded, however it might have been hoped otherwise. We shall not stop here to deplore the infatuation under the influence of which this course will be pursued, but proceed to execute the purpose for which we took up the pen.

The very respectable Editor of the Political Arena (at Fredericksburg, Virginia) speculating on this subject in his last number, says "We have arrived at a crisis—an undoubted and momentous crisis. A few days will decide the question of the further duration of this Union!"

We fully concur in the opinion expressed in the first of the above sentences, while we dissent in part from that conveyed in the second. We trust that the Union will endure for many centuries, though more than one State shall rise against it. At any rate, so far as it may be directly affected by the action of Georgia in the case before us, we are under the impression that it will be more than "a few days" before the question will be decided.

The course which we presume this business will take we will state for the satisfaction of those who place any value on our opinion upon such matters.

The mandate of the Supreme Court is directed to the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia; and it requires of that Court that it do release the Missionaries, who are confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary, under an act of the State of Georgia which is decreed to be repugnant to the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the U. States.

If the Court obey the mandate, it is well, and no more is to be said or done. If the Court does not obey the mandate, application will, we suppose, be made to the Supreme Court, at its next term in this city, (that is, in January next,) to execute its own judgment, under the laws of the U. States, which provide that in cases where the State Courts do not execute the judgments of the Supreme Court, that Court may issue its own process to carry into effect its own judgments.

It is possible, indeed, that application might be made to one of the Judges of the United States, out of Court, for a *habeas corpus*, to bring the case immediately before him. But the general idea seems to be, that nothing will be done towards enforcing the judgment until the next meeting of the Court, in this city.

If, finally, process issuing from the Supreme Court, and which must be granted as a matter of course, shall be resisted, it will be the duty of the Marshal of the U. States for that District to summon a *posse comitatus*, and of the President of the U. States, if necessary, to place the Army and Militia of the United States at the service of the civil authority.

In any event, it will be seen that the danger from this source is not so immediate as supposed by our friend at Fredericksburg.—*Nat. Intell.*

From the National Intelligencer of March 24.

**Georgia and the U. States.**—We find in the Georgia Journal received yesterday the subjoined letter from one of the Senators of the U. States from that State. It is of great interest at the present moment, not only as disclosing the views entertained by a most influential citizen on a certain momentous subject, but also as indicating the disposition of the President of the United States on the same subject. It seems that the judgment of the Supreme Court, which the Chief Magistrate of the Union ought to be the first to respect and how to, is considered as a blow aimed at him!

From the Georgia Journal of March 15.

## EXTRACT.

We submit the following letter just received, from a man whose opinion on all great occasions will always be listened to in Georgia, with affectionate and confiding interest:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1832.

DEAR SIR: The people of Georgia will receive with indignant feelings, as they ought, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, so flagrantly violative of their sovereign rights. I hope the people will treat it, however, as becomes them; with moderation—dignity, and firmness; and so treating it, Georgia will be unhurt by what will prove it to be a *brutum fulmen*. The Judges know you will not yield obedience to their mandates, and they may desire *pretexts* for the enforcement of them, which I trust you will not give. The Chief

Magistrate of the United States will perform all his Constitutional duties; but he will not lend himself to party, to perform more. He will, if I mistake not, defend the sovereignty of the States, as he would the sovereignty of the Union; and if the blow be aimed equally at him and at us, it would be ungenerous, by an improvident act of ours, to make him the victim of the common enemy. The jurisdiction claimed over one portion of our population may very soon be asserted over another; and in both cases they will be sustained by the fanatics of the North. Very soon, therefore, things must come to their worst; and if in the last resort we need defenders, we will find them every where among the honest men of the country: whom a just and wise conduct will rally to our Banner—for the rest we care nothing.

Dear Sirs, very respectfully yours,  
G. M. TROUP.

It is stated in a German paper, published in Philadelphia, that the capitalists of Europe have offered to make a loan to the State of Pennsylvania, at an interest of two per cent. on the sole condition that the principal is not to be repaid before fifty years.

The Managers of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, offer a reward of twenty dollars for the detection of the person who left a male infant, but three days old, at the door of that institution. The advertisement says:

"Part of an old cotton dress was sewed around the child, and an old flannel garment spread over it. A note was pinned on the covering, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Superintendent of the Orphans' Asylum, H, between 9th and 10th streets.

"Dear Madam: Please confer on me your maternal care for some months, at the expiration of which time I will be called for. Owing to the sickness of my mother, as you can see, she has not been able to dress me. I am three days of age this evening.

"Tuesday, 6th March, 1832."

A late New Orleans paper says:—A passenger on board of a steamboat which passed Shippingport, said that it would have been impossible to see where the town was, had he not seen the smoke issuing from the tops of the chimneys that were peeping just above the water's surface!

We learn from the Bellefonte Democrat, that Mr. Maffit, the individual supposed to have been murdered in that vicinity, a short time since, made his appearance last week, and after having made a solemn declaration that he had never, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been murdered, the person imprisoned on suspicion of having committed the deed was immediately dismissed.

## Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 75	Oats,	36
Wheat (red)	93	Cloverseed,	5 75
" (white)	97	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	40	Whiskey,	26
Rye,	65 a 67	Plaster,	5 00

## MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Charles G. McLean, Mr. Peter B. Bereau, of Mountjoy township, to Miss Sarah Houghtelin, daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Houghtelin, of Mountpleasant township.

## DIED.

On Friday last, Andrew, son of Mr. Leonard Bricker, of Straban township, in the 13th year of his age.

On Saturday last, after a long illness, Mr. Michael Keppers, of this borough.

## VENDUE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 6th of April next, at the residence of the subscriber, in Gettysburg,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

## Household &amp; Kitchen FURNITURE,

amongst which are a Cooking Stove, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and a reasonable credit.

D. MCNAUGHY.

March 27. tv

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor my colored boy, Abraham Taulhuson, nor to entice him from my employ at any time, nor deal with him in any way, without my permission, as I am determined to prosecute any person who may do so.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

Abbotstown, March 27. 41

## FRENCH &amp; GERMAN LANGUAGES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends giving Private Lessons in the FRENCH and GERMAN LANGUAGES.

References as to qualifications, &c. may be had, and will cheerfully be given. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, residing at Mr. McClellan's hotel.

F. FRIEDERICI.

Gettysburg, March 20. 41

## NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE SEVENTH CLASS OF THE

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 7th of April.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	51	50
1	10,000	40
1	2,500	30
1	1,270	25
10	1,000	20
10	300	1530
20	200	11475
40	100	5

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, March 27. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 6,

47 36 27 24 43 41 51 19 16



## EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

## List of Causes—April Term.

Anthony Deardoff vs. David Ross.  
Peter Bereau vs. S. Tagert & J. Brinkerhoff.  
Adam Shorb, use of D. Shultz, vs. John Miller.  
Adam Shorb vs. John Miller.

## Grand Jury—April Term.

Hamiltonian—James Wilson, John McGinley, (of Jos.) Wm. Coburn, jr.  
Huntington—Thos. Stephens, Henry Bittinger.  
Cumberland—Sam'l Patterson, Peter Epley.

Liberty—James Bigham.  
Reading—Job Dicks, David White.  
Hamilton—George Clark.  
Franklin—David M'Murdie, John Hartman, Nicholas Mark, David Scott, David Beecher, Jacob Brough.  
Conowingo—Jacob Wortz.  
Meadell—William Rex, James Bell.  
Mountpleasant—James Brinkerhoff, Abraham Eckert.  
Borough—David Ecker, John Slentz.

## General Jury—April Term.

Berwick—Benjamin Kepner, Benjamin Fink, Henry W. Slagle, George Wolf.  
Meadell—John Mowrer.  
Franklin—Robt. M'Murdie, David Wills, John Coburn.  
Reading—Wm. Taughinbaugh.  
Straban—Daniel Benner, John McIlheny, Jacob Grass, James Brinkerhoff, Jacob King, Robert King, George Boyer.  
Borough—David M'Mcary, Michael C. Clarkson, Jacob Ziegler.  
Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, James Heagy, Francis Allison, John Wilson (of C.).  
Conowingo—John Marshall, jr. Geo. Beslore, Solomon Stonesifer.  
Tyronne—Peter Studebaker, Jas. Wray.  
Grimmy—Wm. Winrott, Wm. Gitt, jr.  
Hamilton—John Dellone, Jas. Patterson, (of Samuel.)  
Mountpleasant—James W. Galbreath, Joseph Rider.  
Cumberland—Christian Stoner.  
Huntington—Abraham Trostle.

## In the Circuit Court

Of Adams County, of Sept. Term, 1831.

IT IS THIS CONTAINED:

David White

vs.

Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, &amp; Electment.

Rachel Arnold, Jas Wier,

man, &amp; Moses Neely.

6th March, 1832. On motion of Mr.

Fuller, and affidavits filed—Rule on all

the Defendants to produce the Article

of Agreement between David White

and Thomas Neely, dated 18th April,

1831, on the trial of this cause.

(A true copy)

G. WELSH, Clerk.

March 20. 4t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of CORNELIUS LOTT, sen'r, late of Mountpleasant township, dec'd, are requested to call at the late residence of said deceased, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, and settle the same; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present them at the same time and place.

CORNELIUS LOTT, Adm'r.

HENRY LOTT,

March 13. 4t

Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags

at his Printing-Office.



ter, but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves, or in conformity with treaties, and with the acts of Congress. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the Government of the United States.

The act of the State of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error was prosecuted, is consequently void, and the judgment a nullity. Can this court revise and reverse it?

If the objection to the system of legislation lately adopted by the Legislature of Georgia in relation to the Cherokee nation, was confined to its extra-territorial operation, the objection, though complete, so far as it respected mere right, would give this court no power over the subject. But it goes much further. If the review which has been taken be correct, and we think it is, the acts of Georgia are repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

They interfere forcibly with the relation established between the U. States and the Cherokee nation, the regulation of which, according to the settled principles of our constitution, are committed exclusively to the Government of the Union.

They are in direct hostility with treaties, repeated in a succession of years, which mark out the boundary that separates the Cherokee country from Georgia; guaranty to them all the land within their boundary; solemnly pledge the faith of the U. States to restrain their citizens from trespassing on it; and recognize the pre-existing power of the nation to govern itself.

They are in equal hostility with the acts of Congress for regulating this intercourse and giving effect to the treaties.

The forcible seizure and abduction of the plaintiff in error, who was residing in the nation, with its permission, and by authority of the President of the United States, is also a violation of the acts which authorize the Chief Magistrate to exercise this authority.

Will these powerful considerations avail the plaintiff in error? We think they will. He was seized and forcibly carried away while under the guardianship of treaties guarantying the country in which he resided, and taking it under the protection of the U. States. He was seized while performing, under the sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, those duties which the humane policy adopted by Congress had recommended. He was apprehended, tried, and condemned, under color of a law which has been shown to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States. Had a judgment, liable to the same objections, been rendered for property, none would question the jurisdiction of this court. It cannot be less clear when the judgment affects personal liberty, and inflicts disgraceful punishment, if punishment could disgrace when inflicted on innocence. The plaintiff in error is not less interested in the operation of this constitutional law than if it affected his property. He was not less entitled to the protection of the constitution, laws, and treaties, of his country.

It is the opinion of this court that the judgment of the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, condemning Samuel A. Worcester, to hard labor, in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, for four years, was pronounced by that court under color of a law which is void, as being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and ought, therefore, to be reversed and annulled.

From the Georgia Courier.

We are loth to speak of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, because in doing so, we are obliged to censure the rashness which has precipitated the crisis at which we have arrived.—For it cannot be disguised, that both the great Parties of Georgia have at one time or other vied with each, who should go farthest on the subject of the Indian Lands, in a reckless indifference to the consequences.

We fear even to hint at the course, which affairs are likely to take. A deep and solemn responsibility rests upon those who have the action of the State in their hands. Our last rash Legislature is committed, and we fear the Governor will feel himself in the same predicament. If the mandate of the Supreme Court is disregarded, the President, as the Executive of the Union, will feel himself bound to notice it.

If he acts as some think he will—What are likely to be the consequences? If he does not notice it, to enforce the mandate of the highest tribunal known to the laws, he will certainly be impeached in Congress. Will this remedy the matter? We think those are but hollow-hearted friends of the President, who have placed him in this predicament. It will be perceived, we have studiously avoided mentioning the supposition, on which our remarks are founded. We may yet be mistaken. The proper authorities may yet take a different view of the subject, and our fears be idle as the winds. We will still hope for the best—still anticipate some providential interposition to save this country from civil commotion, and preserve that Union, whose destruction, as Lafayette intimated, would raise, from the despots of Europe, such a yell of savage delight, "As all the fiends from Heav'n that fell, Had peal'd the banner-ery of Hell."

## Various Matters.

**Awful Occurrence.**—We cut the subjoined statement from the Knoxville (Tennessee) Republican, of the 29th ult. It was extracted from a letter written by a gentleman in Elizabethtown, (Ten.) to a citizen of Knoxville: "On Sunday morning, the 19th inst about two hours before day, three or four men having determined to take a fox chase, started a fox which the hounds pursued in a cave, three or four miles from this place. Some of the company descended into the cave, and built a bark fire, with the view of driving the fox out with the smoke, and then went to a neighbor's house and took breakfast. They then returned in company with two others, so that there were now six men, to wit: Jesse, Alfred, and Bluford Humphreys, William Guinn, Samuel McKeehan and William Boyd. The latter went into the cave, but soon returned, telling the others that he was very sick, and advising them not to venture in—but McKeehan observed that he had been in many times before, and could go in again and stay till sun down. He accordingly descended, but was in a short time heard to exclaim—my light is out and I am dying! Bluford Humphreys and Guinn went in to his assistance with another light, but were soon heard to utter the same cry. This would have deterred ordinary men from exposing themselves to the same hazard, but Alfred and Jesse Humphreys, with the intrepidity which characterizes men of brave and fearless spirits, rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate companions. They picked up Bluford and attempted to make their escape; but some twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their progress was impeded by a perpendicular ascent of six or eight feet, at which place they laid their lights down in order to light up their brother. But these were in a moment extinguished. They now called upon Boyd who had remained in the cave's mouth, to bring them another light, but the torches were all gone, and he ran to alarm the neighborhood. It was not long before it was known here, and the greater portion of the neighbors repaired to the dismal tomb to their unfortunate friends.—From the echo of the cave it was known that one of the persons who had gone in, still remained alive—but no one seemed willing to undergo the risk of relieving him, as it was believed four of the individuals in the cave were dead, and all were afraid that by going in a similar fate would be experienced. A man by the name of Thomas Harvey, was, at length, daring enough, to make the proposition, that if any man would go in and hold the lights for him—he would attempt to save the person whose groans were heard from the cave.—Samuel Tipton, jr. and a young man named Vaun, had the bravery and hardihood to accompany Harvey into the cave, and having passed the four men who were dead, guided by the moans of him who was still alive, they found the latter, and having fastened a cord around his body, he was pulled by the men at the mouth of the cave, by the assistance of those in it, to the before mentioned ascent. The three men becoming exhausted now had to leave the cave, and Alfred Humphreys, the gentleman whom they had assisted, remained therein, suspended by the cord, until three other gentlemen entered it, when he was drawn out with some difficulty. By the timely procurement of medical assistance he has since recovered—and says the deceased were all certain that they must die, and took each other by the hand and said they would try and make their peace with God and die together—that by some means he extricated himself and thought he would make one more effort to gain the entrance of the cave, but instead of passing in that direction, he went the contrary way, and, in a few minutes, he fell senseless. He remembered nothing that took place, from that moment until he was restored by the physician. Bluford Humphreys was taken out on Sunday evening, but Guinn, and McKeehan, and Jesse Humphreys, remained in the cave until the next day."

## Progress of the Cholera in Scotland

The advance of the Cholera into Scotland, has created the greatest consternation in the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In Edinburgh, the number of cases suddenly broke out, threw the town into a frightful state of alarm and dismay. The cases were reported to be of the most virulent and terrible kind. The Magistrates assembled immediately, and a determination was taken on the instant to close all the schools, public establishments, and even the Churches. Another order immediately followed for the arrest of all beggars and vagrants, who are to be placed in a state of temporary confinement. The Caledonian Mercury says: "Since our last publication, the progress of this frightful malady in our immediate vicinity has been alarmingly rapid. On Monday, the official reports were received from Musselburg—of the cases which had occurred from its first appearance there, on Wednesday up to Sunday inclusive, exhibiting the number of 63 cases and 23 deaths. On Monday and Tuesday there were 34 new cases and 11 more deaths, and a private report of yesterday states 17 new cases and 10 deaths, making in all 114 cases and 44 deaths. We received some information yesterday

day forenoon, from a gentleman who is a member of the Musselburg Board of Health, which we think interesting.—There have been 250 cases altogether in that town, but by the great exertions of the medical gentlemen, the progress of a number of these was arrested before it assumed the character of malignant cholera; and what is rather extraordinary, a small number of the recoveries have been after the patients had fallen into the collapsed state. By far the largest portion of the sufferers are in the lowest ranks of life; colliers who have struck for wages, hatters and others, notorious also for their dissipated and irregular habits.

The conduct of some of the relatives of those poor unfortunate creatures, has been unfeeling to the degree, having absolutely left them to perish without assistance, and the charge of burying them remains to the members of the Board of Health. The extent of the mortality and the necessity of early interment made it imperative to dispense with the usual ceremonies on such occasions. A large hole is dug in the burying ground, sufficiently capacious to hold two or three coffins abreast, and of the depth of 25 feet. A layer of earth is placed on the first tier, then a second tier of coffins, and so alternately till the grave is filled up, which in this way is made to hold 14 or 15 coffins. The progress of the disease has been from six hours to two or three days.

The clothes of the deceased are burnt—the dissecting rooms are ordered to be shut up—the theatres closed, and every possible precaution taken to arrest the progress of the disease. At Haddington, it is stated that the *Galvanic Battery* had been used with grand effect in this disease.

The approach of the disease towards Glasgow, had created equal apprehensions.

A friend who has just returned from Constantinople informs us, that civilization is making evident and rapid progress among the Ottoman nation. The Turks of the present day are not the Turks of the last century. They are kind, courteous, and mild, in their manners; and the bigotry of Islamism no longer exhibits itself in rude epithets, applied to those of another faith. The term "Christian dog" is out of fashion. The razor has been introduced, and though the old men still retain and cherish the venerable incumbrance of their beards, the younger Turks have shaved away all but a pair of mustachios on the upper lip, retaining not even so much as the *favonile*, worn by some of the exquisites in this country. On all public occasions; at parades and spectacles of all kinds, the women make their appearance in great numbers, wearing, however, the oriental veil, which covers only the chin, the upper edge of the forehead, and a small part of each side of the face. The late introduction of a press, and the establishment of a newspaper, form an important era in the history of Turkish civilization. Should the progress of civilization continue as it has begun, we may yet see the Ottoman empire outstripping their Russian neighbors in every thing which makes a cultivated nation. N. F. Eve. Post.

**A high Precedent.**—The Duke of Sussex, on introducing in the House of Lords, a petition of the medical institution of London for legalizing anatomical dissections, stated that he himself had directed in his will, that his body should be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

**The Workies.**—The two typographical societies in Cincinnati, Ohio, who had made preparations to give a dinner on the 22d February, at the expense of two dollars for each individual, when they saw the poor classes of the people beginning to suffer on account of the overflowing of their property by the freshest, very generously agreed to dispense with their dinner, and gave the whole sum intended for that purpose, amounting to several hundred dollars, to the sufferers.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 26th January, contains a letter from Vienna of the 26th, which states that the Cholera, which is now subsiding, has caused to the Austrian empire, a loss of 400,000 inhabitants, viz: 220,000 in Hungary, 100,000 in Gallacia, 80,000 in Bohemia, Moravia and Austria.

**The Imprisoned Missionaries.**—It is an extraordinary feature in this case, that that distinguished man Chief Justice Marshall, should find it necessary to go into an elaborate argument to prove that the aborigines of the soil "were capable of holding and ceding their territories." Surely, in the eye of strict justice; in the estimation of the Almighty Judge of all men, this is scarcely a disputable question. Might, however, is more imposing than right, and this alone rendered it necessary to prove what every honest and virtuous man feels to be true. One hundred years ago, the first white settlers of Georgia appeared on the Savannah river, and asked the natives to grant them a little land. One hundred years gone by, and now it is necessary to enter into a grave argument to prove that the Indians have the power of holding and ceding any portion of these lands.—Truly, the times are changed.

**A Ship Saluted.**—A striking instance of the volatility, penetrating power, and noxiousness of mercurial vapor was afforded, in 1810, on board the *Triumph* man of War. This vessel had taken on board 30 tons of quicksilver combined in leather bags of 50 pounds each, which had been picked up on the shore of Cadiz, from the wrecks of two Spanish ships. The bags were stowed in the bread room, after hold, and store rooms. Being saturated with salt water, in about a fortnight they all decayed and burst. In collecting the quicksilver to save it in casks, much of it found its way into the unapproachable recesses of the ship, and some was secreted by the men, who amused themselves with it in various ways. At this period so much bilge water had collected in the ship that the stench was intolerable and the carpenter's mate was nearly suffocated by the effluvia while sounding the well. The effect of the gas evolved from bilge water is manifested by its changing to black any metallic substance. In this instance, however, metals of every kind were coated with quicksilver; and a general affection of the mouth took place among the men and officers, to a severe degree of salivation in upwards of 200 men. It was in consequence, necessary to take the *Triumph* into dock, remove all her stores, clean her hold thoroughly, and dislodge one of her lowest planks in order to make an opening for the escape of the mercury before she could be restored to a serviceable state.—*Buffon.*

**A curious fact.**—It is stated with great solemnity in the Boston Transcript, that since the brig *Java* was stranded on Cape Cod, near Nauset Harbor, cod fish have been more abundant near the shore than ever was known previous to that event. It is stated, on credible authority, that from the fish caught from a small row boat in one day, nearly half a bushel of nutmegs, besides a quantity of coffee, was taken.

**A Cholera Subject buried alive!**—It is stated in the London Morning Post, that an unfortunate laborer was lately seized at Haddington with Cholera and died, or was given up by the doctors. His relatives, according to a recent order to that effect, proceeded to coffin him as soon as his death had been announced. When the grave clothes had laid a short time on him, the *dead* man threw them, by a sweep of his right arm, from his breast. No notice was taken of this, but a few fir boards were hastily nailed together for his coffin, and he was thrust into his "narrow home," while his chest undulated with the spasms "which are said to occur after death." From the period of his reputed demise until the clods of the valley covered him, a space of little more than five hours elapsed!

**The excavations at Pompeii,** which are usually undertaken in the presence of distinguished persons, are not often so productive as the one which was undertaken on such an occasion as the 26th of November last, when four rooms and a kitchen in the Casa del' Ancosa were opened. Many vessels of bronze and utensils of iron were found there.—But the most remarkable were a large number of amphore for wine, which were discovered in one of the chambers. The forms of many are quite new; and on most of them are Greek and Latin inscriptions, written in black ink. In several jars a great deal of dried wine was found; which being dissolved in water had still a strong taste. In the kitchen, coals and ashes were lying on the hearth; and on a beautiful pedestal of Giollo antica, was a lamp of terra cotta, in the form of a youth kneeling and holding a patera in his hand. A female skeleton found in the same place is perhaps that of the slave who had the superintendence of the kitchen.

A splendid piece of ancient mosaic has also been discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. It is said to be unique, like the Apollo of Belvidere, and to surpass far every thing of the kind left by antiquity. A battle car with twelve horses and twenty-two persons, with a number of other figures, half the size of life, are admirably delineated. The subject is conjectured to be the victory of Alexander over Darius.

**Anecdote.**—The following is found in an ancient history of Connecticut:—Soon after the settlement of the town of New Haven, a number of persons went over to what is now called the town of Milford, where finding the soil very good, they were desirous to effect a settlement; but the premises were in the peaceful possession of the Indians, and some conscientious scruples arose as to the propriety of disposing and expelling them. To test the case, a church meeting was called, and the matter determined by solemn vote of that sacred body. After several speeches had been made in relation to the subject, they proceeded to pass votes—the first was as follows:—"Voted, that the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof." This passed in the affirmative, with great unanimity. 2d "Voted, that the earth is given to the saints." This was also determined like the former, nem. con. 3d "Voted, we are the saints," which, passing without a dissenting voice, the title was considered indisputable, and the Indians were soon compelled to evacuate the place, and relinquish the possession to the rightful owners.—*Evan. Trumpet.*

## IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 20.  
We are happy to announce the arrival of the packet ship *CHARLEMAGNE*, Capt. Robinson, from Plymouth, to which port she had been compelled to put back after leaving Havre.  
To an attentive friend we are indebted for London papers of the 15th, 16th and evening of the 17th. The most important intelligence they contain is that the Asiatic Cholera has made its appearance in London—that it has reached Glasgow—and is spreading in Scotland. A bill has passed the House of Commons investing Government with extraordinary powers, to prevent the spreading of the disorder. There are no indications of extraordinary alarm prevailing among the population of the Great Metropolis, still the consequences to commercial men must be severely felt.

The places where the cholera has broken out, are all inhabited by the lower classes, sailors, shipwrights, and persons connected with shipping.—They are immediately on the banks of the Thames. The Docks are all situated in Wapping, Rotherhithe and Limehouse, these are on one side of the River, Southwark and Lambeth are on the opposite side. The parish fire engines had been ordered out, and were washing all the houses in the streets and alleys where the disorder had shown itself. It was stated in the House of Commons during the debate, that Dr Henry of Manchester, had ascertained by experiments, that in the case of typhus fever & scarlatina, heat, at degrees varying from 120 to 200, will disinfect certain substances which have been supposed to be the greatest conductors of disease, and if this can be put in practice, it is thought it would remove one of the most material obstructions in the way of commerce.

The Reform Bill was still in the House of Commons. It had made some progress, and it was positively asserted would pass it in about ten days; still, it is evidently materially altered. The Ministerial papers speak of it as deprived of some of its most efficient provisions; but add, it is better to take it in its present shape than none at all, and that a reformed House of Commons will have it in their power to amend it.

The agitation in Ireland had attained an alarming height; extraordinary measures had been resorted to by Government. The tithe system is clearly the root of the evil.

Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15, 1832.

The Lords of the Council have just received an intimation that the Bishop of London has directed the Clergy of his Diocese in no cases to permit the bodies of persons dying of the cholera to be carried into the Church previous to interment.

Dr. White, of Gatehead, in a letter published by him, states that the most general premonitory symptoms in cases of cholera, are, first, diarrhoea; the evacuations at the commencement, of a dark brown or blackish hue, gradually becoming less and less feculent, until they assume the appearance of dirty water. Slight cramps, most frequently of the toes, twittings in the abdomen, with giddiness and sickness occasionally accompanying it. The treatment which Dr. White has found so beneficial in combating these symptoms, is expressed in the following extract—

"I beg most particularly to enforce the benefit derivable from washing the whole body with warm water, and afterwards producing a general glow upon the surface by frictions with coarse cloths. I was induced to adopt this plan for two reasons. First, from the known sympathy between the stomach and bowels and the skin; and secondly, because I am of opinion that a strong infecting medium exists in the filth allowed to accumulate upon the persons of the poor, their clothes absorbing the noxious exhalations that float around in a contaminated atmosphere, thus presenting to the cutaneous pores, if I may so express myself, a perfect plaster of infection."

The following has been issued from the Council Office:—

**"Cholera Distincts."**  
"Looseness of the bowels is the beginning of Cholera."

"Thousands of lives may be saved by attending to this complaint, which should on no account be neglected by either young or old, in places where the disease prevails."

"When cramps in the legs, arms, & belly are felt, with looseness or sickness at the stomach, when medical assistance is not at hand, three teaspoonsful of mustard powder in half a pint of warm water, or the same quantity of warm water with as much common salt as it will melt, should be taken as a vomit; and after the stomach has been cleared with more warm water, twenty-five drops of laudanum should be taken in a small glass of any agreeable drink."

"Heated Plates or Plasters, to be applied to the Belly and Pit of the Stomach."

"As Persons run considerable risk of being infected by visiting those suffering from this Disease in crowded Rooms, it is most earnestly recommended that only such a Number of Persons as are sufficient to take care of the Sick be admitted into the Room."

—W. MILLAN Secretary.  
—Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 15."



## POETRY.

## PURE STATES.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

As, gloriously thou standest there,  
Beautiful, boundless firmament!  
That swelling wide o'er earth and air,  
And round the horizon bent,  
With that blue vault and sapphire wail,  
Dost overhang and circle all!

Far, far below thee, tall gray trees  
Arise, and piles built up of old,  
And hills, whose ancient summits freeze  
In the fierce light and cold.  
The eagle soars his utmost height—  
Yet far thou stretchest o'er his flight.

Thou hast thy frowns: with thee on high,  
The storm has made his airy seat:  
Beyond thy soft blue curtain lie  
His stores of hail and sleet;  
Thence the consuming lightnings break;  
There the strong hurricanes awake.

Yet art thou prodigal of smiles—  
Smiles sweeter than thy frowns are stern:  
Earth sends, from all her thousand isles,  
A song at their return.

The glory that comes down from thee,  
Bathes in deep joy the land and sea.  
The sun, the gorgeous sun, is thine,  
The pomp that brings and shuts the day.

The clouds that round him change and shimmer,  
The air that fans his way;  
Thence look the thoughtful stars, and there  
The meek moon walks the silent air.

The sunny Italy may boast  
The beautiful tints that flush her skies,  
And lovely, round the can coast,  
May thy blue pillars rise:  
I only know how fair they stand  
About my own beloved land.

And they are fair: a charm is theirs,  
That earth—the proud, green earth—has  
not,  
With all the hues, and forms, and airs,  
That haunt her sweetest spot.  
We gaze upon thy calm, pure sphere,  
And read of heaven's eternal year.

Oh! when, amid the throng of men,  
The heart grows sick of hollow mirth,  
How willingly we turn us, then,  
Away from the cold earth—  
And look into thy azure breast,  
For seats of innocence and rest!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Constantine's Monkey**—The monkey was the favorite of the Grand Duke, and the companion of his idle hours—He was an accomplished virtuoso in the art of grimace, and his society was indispensable to his master. One day Constantine was busy in writing in his own apartment, while his favorite monkey was as usual capering about, and playing all sorts of tricks, and meddling with every thing. At length he fixed his eyes on a loaded gun, and snatching it up unperceived, he deliberately took aim at his master, and was on the point of pulling the trigger. At this moment the Grand Duke happened to raise his eyes from his desk, and though almost petrified with alarm, uttered a loud cry, upon which the monkey averted the weapon, and discharged its contents in another direction. The individuals in attendance hurried to the apartment of his Highness, and found him, though still agitated by the effects of the fright, caressing the money who had thrown the musket on the ground, and was apologizing for his misdemeanor by his very best grimaces.—*Harding's Poland.*

The author of "The Civil Wars of Ireland," just published, illustrates the ignorance of the magistracy in that part of the British dominions, during the reign of Cromwell, by this anecdote:

"A worthy magistrate having occasion to write the word 'usage,' contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was *yowzitch*. When some remarks were made on similar feats, he averred that 'nobody could spell with pens made from the quills of Irish geese!'"

**Sugar-Tongs**.—A back-woodsman, who had never seen a pair of sugar-tongs, being invited to a tea-party, requested a person who unhappily was seated near him, to give him some information respecting its use. "It is a very ingenious instrument," said the cruel wag, "which has been lately invented for the purpose of blowing the nose. It is now in general use in genteel society; and it is expected that the disgusting habit of using the fingers will be altogether abolished." The sugar-dish was handed round; the unfortunate "lion" seized the tongs, and the polite party of the assembly were scandalized at the *outré* application of the instrument, and the tremendous explosion which followed.—*Exeter News.*

**Economy**—We have heard (says the Adams Gazette) of a person who borrowed a neighbor's almanac, and 'copied it off,' to save the expense of buying one.

There was about as wise a project put in successful operation in this good city, some twelvemonth since. A person whose store-door sagged on its hinges so that it could not be easily opened or closed, instead of employing a carpenter to saw a strip from it, hired a stone-cutter to chisel off the surface of the sill!—*Boston Transcript.*

True Christian piety seldom fails to be an offence to some part of the world, which denounces as zealots and fanatics, all who rise above their own low standard.

## Cheap Goods.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and customers generally, that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DOMESTICS, GROCERIES, &  
DRY GOODS, HOLLOWWARE,  
QUEENWARE, LUMBER, &c. &c.

which he is determined to sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. MONEY is wanted! and persons who have accounts of long standing, will please call and settle, to save costs.

March 13. 3t

## VENDUE.

THE Subscriber being about to remove to the West, will offer for Sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 29th inst. at his residence in Hamilton township, a great variety of Personal Property, such as

Horses, Cows, Sheep &amp; Hogs.

Cows, and other Farming Utensils, a first rate Clock, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, a Stove, and other Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a credit will be given by

ANDREW STEWART.

March 13. 15



## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEPHERD and WM. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 23d day of April next—

Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just—

Dated at Gettysburg, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1832.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

March 20. 3t

## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg,

Adams County, Pa. now called Littlestown,

on the 15th March, 1832.

George Able Joseph M'Dowell

Peter Augstee James M'Sherry

Anthony Butts James Renshaw

Thomas F. Barde Enoch N. Seay

Daniel Dysert James L. Shultz

Jonathan Forrest Jacob Shield

David Greist P. Shonberger, Esq.

Daniel Giselman Joseph Taylor

Polly Hornberger Zadok Wolf

Jacob Koons Wm. Walker

George Kennedy Henry Wankir

John Little Andrew Work 2

Jacob Montorff John Williams.

F. LEAS, P. M.

March 20. 3t

## ATTENTION!

## Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in complete uniform, on Saturday the 14th of April next, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in Liberty township, precisely at 10 o'clock.

By Order,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

March 20. 1p

An Election will be held on said day, for First and Second LIEUTENANTS of the above Company.

## FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

## NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14. 1f

## Adams County Poor-House.

41 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on the 5th day of January, 1831.

50 Paupers remained in the Poor-house on the 3d day of January, 1832.

6 Paupers supported out of the House by the Institution.

80 Paupers admitted in the course of the year, including out-door Paupers.

## POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNT.

JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor, of House of Employment of Adams County, DR.

To cash received from Geo. Will, Esq. for goods sold of B. Tifton, \$9 87½

Orders on R. Smith, Treasurer, 2600 00

\$2609 37½

CR.

By balance due Tr's last settlement, 46 24½

By cash paid on sundry orders for the support of out-door Paupers, and

Funeral expenses, 232 87½

John M. Stevenson, for merchandise, 59 78

John Ash, for manure, 31 00

J. B. Danner, for merchandise, 29 37

T. Stevens, two years salary, (1826 and 1831) as counsel, 20 00

P. Aughinbaugh, Steward, salary, 185 00

T. J. Cooper, for merchandise, 63 37

Wm. Boyer, for making shoes, 24 39

Wm. Wm., (of Balt.) for groceries, 57 68

C. J. Shower, for merchandise, 27 17

J. & G. Brinkerhoff, for hauling groceries from Baltimore, 7 65

Barnitz, for locust posts, 42 24

Hener, for making post and rail fence, 42 29

Boyd and Bender, for rails, 20 66

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 94 00

J. M. Stevenson, do, 21 82½

Justices' fees, and Constables for execution, 42 72

Trotter and others, for grain & flour, 67 42

R. Smith, for merchandise, 33 84

Clarkson, for hardware and cutlery, 23 62

Steward's orders on Treasurer, 165 00

Newman, Ferry & Shower, for manure, 42 51

M'Knight and Brinkerhoff, for extra service as Directors, 8 00

Doctor Pfeiffer, for medical service, 4 00

Panner and Ziegler, for merchandise, 38 77

Buehler and Gilbert, for drugs, &c., 30 40

Cooper, for stock cattle, 54 00

Sundry hirelings, 145 50

Sundry persons, for pork and bacon, 99 18

Köhler & Middleton, for printing, 28 00

D. Comfort, for merchandise, 73 32

S. Fahnestock, for do, 10 33

John Garvin, clerk's salary, 25 00

Sundry persons, for vegetables, fruit and cider, 70 58½

J. B. Clark, Register, for searches for title papers of land, 2 00

H. Wier, for chopping wood, 3 75

J. Houck, for buck for smoke-house, 34 00

Burkman and Mowry, for carpenter and mason work for do, 15 90

J. Culpi, for smith-work, 41 21

G. Brinkerhoff, for groceries purchased in Baltimore, 61 39

Doctor Horner's salary, 112 00

Do for attendance in ob-tetric cases, 20 00

Justice Ernst, costs in suit, 5 78

P. Diehl, for leather, 21 96

Andrew Polly, for tin-ware, 14 64

Sundry tradesmen's bills, 42 80

F. Burkman's last instalment on contract for building barn, 234 27

Adam Walter, for tailoring, 4 00

George Will, Esq. in trust, 6 00

D. Ecker, supporting out-door pauper, 1 70½

Treasurer's salary, 20 00

Balance in Treasurer's hands, 32 11½

\$2609 37½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report, that they are correct, and that the balance of Thirty-two Dollars Eleven and an Half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer—at being from the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 31st day of January, 1832; both days included.

JOHN LILLY, Auditor.

C. KETTLWELL, Auditor.

JOHN M'KESSON, Auditor.

PETER AUGHINBAUGH, Steward, in account with the Directors of the Poor, of House of Employment of Adams County, DR.

To cash received from J. B. M'Pher-

son, Treasurer, on orders, \$165 00

Baughner and Ash, for ploughing and

hauling, 20 00

P. Heagy and others, for poultry, 11 12½

Received in charity box, 81

Riley and Wagon, for cloverseed, and

Garvin, for hay, 64 62½

Baughner, Gilbert and Ash, for butter

and tallow, 10 60

A. B. Kurtz, for sheep, 54 62½

Macfarlane, Gilbert and Cassatt, for

hides and skins, 27 09

Aughinbaugh, for saddle, 7 00

Sundry persons, for boarding, 119 22

Marks, for a horse, 39 21

\$519 39½

CR.

By balance due Steward at last set-

tlement, \$1 88½

Cash paid sundry persons for vegeta-

bles, &c., 37 81

Tradesmen's bills, 49 72½

Travelling paupers, 1 37½

Manure, 15 43

Hirelings and wood-choppers, 55 93½

Wagon expenses, 3 81

Groceries and merchandise, 39 36

Fencing and rails, 6 00

Harvest hands, 16 50

Grain and flour, 15 40

Postage, 2½

Stock hogs, 14 25

Fish and butter, 19 75

Removing paupers, 8 80½

Meat and butchering, 114 31½

Vinegar and cider, 9 87½

Balance in Steward's hands, 108 91

\$519 39½

WE, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify, that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report, that they are correct, and that the balance of One Hundred and Eight Dollars & Ninety-one Cents, is in the hands of the Steward—at being from the 5th day of January, 1831, to the 31st day of January, 1832; both days included.

JOHN LILLY, Auditor.

C. KETTLWELL, Auditor.

JOHN M'KESSON, Auditor.

## Produce of the Farm for 1831.

127 bush. of Wheat, 34 tons of Hay,

206 do. Rye, 2613 lbs. of Pork,

420 do. Corn, 2772 lbs. of Beef,

51 do. Oats, 261 yds. Linen & Cloth

2 do. Cloverseed, made in the House.

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 7th of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

## A Plantation.

Late the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams County, adjoining lands of Christ Church, John Elliott and others, containing

120 Acres and 135 Perches near. There is a well of water on the

premises. About 70 Acres of said land are covered with good Timber—the residue in a good state of cultivation. Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

PHILIP FEHL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28. 1s

## PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 13th day of April next, on the

## A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams County, adjoining lands of Wm M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. McConaughy, deceased, and others, containing

## 235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, a Log

Barn, a good well of water, and a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees.

There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, Adm'r.

JESSE HAMILTON, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb 28. 1s

## FRESH ASSORTMENT

## OF

## GOODS.

## THIS DAY,

## D. LAYVER &amp; ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SE-

COND STOCK of Goods this

Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES